Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE DEATH-BED OF GENIUS.

The lamp burns dimly—while upon the walls,
And in the air of the closed, silent room,
Wild fancy pictures up a thousand forms,
That come and go—as if to bid adieu
To the emaciated form that lays
In cold and passive silence. O'er his brow,
And o'er his sallow and his wither'd cheek,
Death's shade is spreading slowly—his mild eye,
That once beamed high intelligence of soul,
Half closes by decaying nature's hand—
I knew him once—ah! when it was not *thus!*
But time brings changes—to the youthful—those
To whom this world is but an opening scene—
It brings but pleasure on his ceaseless wings,—
Life's but a placid stream to them—whose course,
Is among sunny banks and tuneful groves—
They heed not time's departure—why should they?
But when the "sear and yellow leaf" of life,
Inevitable comes—when blighted hopes,
And dreams of happiness that could not last,
In strange succession come across the soul,
The only balm is that which memory brings—
It was to him—commingled with the hope,
Of an hereafter, blessed thro' endless years.—
A change now comes upon him—and his eye,
Dilated with the burning of his mind—
His thoughts were back among departed scenes,
And he breathed out a dying swan-like strain,
The last wild effort of his parting soul.—

Alone, alone—ah! well I know,
My earthly pilgrimage is o'er—
I feel it is not hard to go,
Where all I loved have gone before,
For wither'd feelings in my breast,
Choke up the space where hope once beam'd,
I have not found on earth the rest,
The happiness of which I dream'd.
And fame, that bright and gilded toy,
I've courted with my much loved lyre—
How easily can man destroy,
A feeling heart—a soul of fire.—
My memory slow wanders back,
Along the golden spots which shine,
Across its strangely chequer'd track—
The happiness that once was mine.—
The strange—almost forgotten scenes,
Which throughout the lapse of years,
Oft dart across my soul in gleams,
Like sunbeams thro' a world of tears—
There is one scene I would recall,
My brightest and most blissful dream,
One that for beauty, tower'd o'er all,
But bas less as a wintry gleam—
I loved, and was beloved—I thought,
That misery could no more be mine,
Alas! my feelings I had brought—
To a most false unworthy shrine.—
And oft thro' dark and joyless years,
When gladness from my soul was banished,
I've water'd with my lone heart's tears,
The bright spot where my visions vanished—
But why recall to memory's shrine,
Feelings that are of mortal birth,
For they are now no longer mine,
I've done with all the things of earth.—
Farewell my own—my glorious land,
Farewell, the bright and sunlit sea—
Leave ye! how can I command
My feelings, that burst wild and free.
I leave you all—though with emotion,
The sickness of regret's not here,
As calmly as the waveless ocean,
My spirit passeth from this sphere.—

And silence fell upon that lonely room—
'Twas the deep hush of midnight—then there came
A low deep moan—'twas the last sound that tell
The free soul departed to its home. W. F. J.

THE MISER OF PADUA.

"Rest not in an ovation, but a triumph over thy passions. Let Anger walk hanging down her head; let Malice go manacled, and Envy fettered after thee. Behold within thee the long train of thy trophies, not without thee. Make the quarrelling apathytes sleep, and the wars within thee be quiet. Chain up the unruly legion of thy breast; lead thine own captivity captive, and be Cæsar within thyself. Do this, or crime will ..."—Browne's Aphorisms.

CHAPTER I.

There lived in Padua some few years ago, in the ... Rosa, a narrow street near the Albergo della Stella, one Geronimo Goldoni—no relation to the playwright of that name—but a man of mystery and of might; of might, because possessed of wealth so enormous as scarcely ever to have been heard of out of a fairy tale, or that family of the kings of gold mines, the Baron Rothschild. Though the street was narrow and dirty where he lived, yet his gloomy and dilapidated palazzo was princely in point of space—the mosaics of its floors, and the paintings of its ceilings—but of furniture it was ... saving the pall-like tapestry the spider had indefatigably woven for years. At the time this tale commences, it was some sixteen years ...

[illegible]

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MY NEW-BORN BROTHER.

Now welcome to our clasping arms and to our loving hearts,
Thou tiny fragile bud of earth, whose birth such joy imparts!
Welcome another link of love—another gift of Heaven,
Added to all the precious ones in bounteous mercy given.
Welcome, sweet stranger, to this earth, in glorious beauty clad,
To its bright skies—its myriad charms that make the pure heart glad,
To its fair flowers—its groves and trees,—oh! 'tis a blessed land,
Where every leaf, and stone, and star declare its maker's hand!
And welcome to our happy home, where nameless graces dwell,
And love and joy around it weave a holy, tranquil spell;
Where a fond father's guarding arm—a mother's loving heart,
And kindred tenderness throughout their mingled charms impart,
Where in its charmed circle purest happiness is found,
For the world's debasing maxims may not pass its hallow'd bound.
In after years, perchance, when thou, fair helpless slumbering child,
So touchingly dependent now,—so beauteously mild,—
Mayst venture forth to buffet the wide world's tempestuous wave
Its cold and stormy breath, or its deceitful smiles to brave;
Thy yearning heart may wander back on memory's rapid wing,
To the fair and quiet home that bless'd thy young existence's spring,
Where midst contentment, gratitude and virtue's mingling flowers,
(Sweet playmates,) love and innocence beguiled thy early hours.
Oh! with what eager joy we'll watch to catch the earliest gleam,
Of the first young stars of intellect, whose strength'ning sparkling beam
Shall grace the cloudless firmament of thy unspotted mind,
And mental vision give, where now thy spirit's eyes are blind,
Oh! on that pure unsullied blank, how earnestly we pray
That God's own blessed hand would stamp His image, day by day,
And lead thee through this trial-sphere, so thou mayst come at last
Where deathless happiness abides—and sorrow's reign is past! 1836.

Post Mortem Recollections
OF A MEDICAL LECTURER.

[This article is one of great power, though strictly speaking, the subject is not altogether original. The writer had been fatigued by incessant attention to professional duties, and had consequently neglected to prepare for his evening lecture—he even forgot to bring with ...

[illegible]

Letters from Illinois.

Springfield, Nov. 6th, 1836.

My Brother.—It is not long since I wrote you; but having learned a little, I sit down to answer some of your inquiries. You ask "what is the situation of the land belonging to the soldiers?" They lie between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and I should judge are as good as any in the State, if not in the world. The condition of the military lands, in my opinion is truly bad in some respects. A soldier's right is one quarter section or 160 acres. It seems next to impossible for a purchaser to get hold of these lands in peace, or with any certainty of a sound title. The greater proportion of the commotions and land fights, of which you hear, and which so much alarm the good and *unfighting* people of the old states, are about the possession and title of these lands. Very many of the soldiers are dead, or their history is lost, while their heirs, if any there be, have little knowledge of, and less disposition to hunt up $200 worth of soil, hundreds of miles off, in a new, and as they suppose, wild country. *Squatters*, as they are denominated, formerly often settled upon these lands, and made improvements; in the hope of sometime or other, of finding the proper owners. But while the settler is there toiling, the *speculator* comes, says he holds the *original patent*, issued in the soldier's name, signed over by him, or his heirs; and demands possession. The Squatter demands pay for his improvement. If the speculator complies, well and good. If not a quarrel ensues. The Squatters seldom desert each other. Then again there is no certainty of the genuineness of the re-signed patent. They are not unfrequently spurious, which opens a door for fresh litigation. The consequence is, lands thus situated are liable to much strife. Many an honest man who had left his old home, come to this far West, expended the greater part of his money in purchasing out a Squatter, and just as he was comfortably settled, the speculator with his *re-signed* patent, demanded possession—turned the occupant off, and left him discouraged, poor and perhaps friendless, or to go to law and spend *all* he has.

I know now of thousands of acres of rare land well apportioned in prairie and timber—well watered, in a delightful and healthy location; lying waste, because nobody can secure the proper title. The *timber* on such lands, is common plunder. Men are found, who, though they have a plenty of their own, are mean and wicked enough to go *miles* to cut their fuel, and procure their fencing stuff, on these lands.

Now the object in awarding to the soldier his quarter section, was to compensate him in a *pecuniary point of view* or his family, bereft of their head, by the work of war. But as things *really are*, is this end accomplished? No, nothing like it. In their present condition, these lands are little or no benefit to their owners, and are pretty nigh a *curse* to the country where they are located. They either lie waste, affording an abominable temptation to steal, or are bones of bitter strife, often among neighbors.—Government would discharge its duty and put money into the hands of the soldiers, or their widows and children, if it would authorize the sale of said lands at not less than the minimum price, guaranteeing a proper title. A large portion, if not every foot of this land in Illinois, would at once be taken up. The avails could be disposed of by Government, making the principal and interest sure to the proper heirs; and if not called for in a given number of years, would then be finally disposed of by the same power.

Supposing it were advertised in our public papers that the Quarter Section, (which should be described,) belonging to A. B. a soldier in the last war, &c.; has been sold by the authority of Government, and that the avails $200, or more, (*for less* it could not be,) can be had by the owner, or his lawful heirs, on applying as directed. Would, or would it not be of more value to him or them, than the property can possibly be as it now is? In nine cases out of ten it would be decidedly advantageous. Then, they could send at once, and obtain their money. Whereas now, they must sell the patent for less than the Government price, and be at considerable expense in obtaining it. Now, you are a wholesale administration man, and have no little influence in matters of this kind, being a large dealer in land. *Wake up then and start this thing.* It will be to aid "the poor and needy," and "serve your country."

There is another ground of complaint. Certain capitalists have made heavy investments here, and own a great deal of *timber land*, which they hold at high, and even exorbitant prices.—They operate much against themselves and oppress others. Would they put the timber land at a *fair* price,—at a price which would allow them to make something very handsome,—and sell it to the settlers who have no timber; then invest in *prairie land* and apportion to the prairie, a sufficient ratio of wood; they could sell the *whole* at more profit by far than the woodland *alone* at a higher price. But holding as they do the timber, and demanding such unmerciful prices, they are something like the dog in the manger—neither eat themselves, nor let any body else.

These timber holders do not understand their own interests. There are gentlemen residing in Philadelphia, and in other cities, over whose lands I have travelled, who if they would adopt my plan, would make more money—benefit the new settler—induce others to come here, and secure to themselves more friends in Illinois.—You may imagine I have turned *advocate* for the State. Poor health drove me from my profession and from my home, which I left with a heavy heart to die, perhaps, in a strange land.—I came here somewhat prejudiced against the country. I have mingled with the people, transacted business with them, found them upright, kind and candid. Reflection never loses; this is my condition. But I must close. I would just say however, in some of my letters. I find something like the following interrogations—"How do the people *look* where you are?" "What do you have to *eat*?" "Do you sleep on *beds*?"—"Are there any *houses*?" "What *language* do they speak?" This is really laughable. The village people here are as well bred, and as well appearing as any people on earth. "The country folks," are generally a little "smarter" than the country people in the old states. It is true they say here—"powerfully weak"—"a right smart chance"—"a mighty little heap"—but they always "*reckon*." They never "guess," or "spose." They never "quibble" and "play little parts;" but "rattle out boldly," and "go ahead."

I contemplate with emotions of delight the time when I shall again be with my family.—Forget not the *pen*, it is our way of meeting.—Farewell. G. B. PERRY.

Freeman Perry, Esq.

PRICE OF FLOUR—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

We subjoin from the Pennsylvanian, a highly interesting table, giving a comparative view of the price of flour in this city for the first three months in the year from 1796 to the present time. It possesses peculiar interest at the present moment, showing as it does the great and rapid fluctuations of the market, and stating the fact that, at periods when labour did not obtain more than half the prices than those which are now complained of. In 1796, for instance, it sold as high as fifteen dollars a barrel.

PRICES OF FLOUR

For the three first months of the year, from 1796 to 1836, inclusive.

Y's	Ja	F'y	M'h	Y's	Ja	F'y	M'h
1796	$12	$12½	$15	1817	[illegible]	[illegible]	$14½
1797	10	10	10	1818	10	10½	10½
1798	8½	8½	8½	1819	9	8½	8¾
1799	9¾	9¾	9¼	1820	6	5¾	5
1800	11½	11½	11½	1821	4	4	3¾
1801	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1822	6½	6½	6½
1802	7	7	7	1823	7	6¾	7
1803	6½	6½	6¾	1824	6	6	6¼
1804	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	1825	4¾	5½	5½
1805	11	13½	13	1826	4¾	4¾	5
1806	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	1827	5¼	5	5
1807	[illegible]	[illegible]	7½	1828	5	5¼	5
1808	[illegible]	5¾	5½	1829	8½	8¼	8
1809	5½	5	7	1830	5	4¾	5
1810	7¾	8	8¾	1831	6½	6½	7
1811	11	10½	10½	1832	5¾	5½	5½
1812	10½	10¾	9¾	1833	5¾	5	5¼
1813	11	10	9½	1834	5¼	5	5
1814	[illegible]	8½	8	1835	5½	5	5
1815	[illegible]	8	7½	1836	6½	6½	6½
1816	8	9	8	1837	11	11	

While on the subject, it may not be irrelevant to speak of the errors entertained by many, as to the flour trade and the price which the article now commands. The advanced rates as supposed by some—are frightfully shown by the late occurrences in New York—not to spring from natural causes, but to be the result of speculation and combination. This is a serious mistake. The failure of the crop has been great and general. So complete indeed have been the disasters to agricultural industry, that foreign wheat is sent in quantities from the Atlantic cities many miles to the west, to supply the wants of the farmers themselves; and the price of wheat, therefore, is such that, notwithstanding the importations, the miller, even selling at eleven dollars, is barely able to secure a living profit. The flour in the cities is held, not by speculators, but by the agents of millers living in the interior, that being the position occupied by those who are called flour merchants.

The property in each of their store houses, so far from belonging to them, is owned probably by twenty, thirty or forty different individuals in various parts of the country. From this, it is evident that the attack on the stores of Eli Hart, and Herrick, in New York, was in every respect as foolish as it was wicked. They did not suffer. The injury arising from the destruction of the flour fell upon the millers in the country—the real owners; and that prices should immediately have advanced in New York, or that they should continue to advance there, is not to be wondered at. The miller, not disposed to [illegible] of a mob, will naturally seek another market, or demand an increase of price for increased risks. Such are the beneficial effects of mobism.

Saturday Evening Post.

MARCH 4, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Will Senex favor us with a call on Monday next?

"The Parting Cousin," has not sufficient merit for publication.

The lines signed "*Melvina*," are remarkable alike for talent and impiety. We will not publish them.

"Signs of the Times," display close observation on the part of the author. His remarks are correct, though not as he supposes, original.

"A Dramatic Sketch," evinces talent, but bears evident marks of carelessness in its production.

"Sigma," will receive attention.

"Viola" will appear soon.

Peri Ball.—We understand that the members of the Peri Barge Club, gratified by the numerous and highly flattering encomia on their recent Ball, have determined to give another, and final one, for the season, at the Masonic Hall, on the evening of the seventh of March next.—In addition to the usual anxious endeavours of the Managers to ensure *les bals choisis*, as well as to preserve in them *la conduite bienseante*, endeavors, in which they have been so far eminently successful—we are informed that the *ladies' tickets* this time, will contain an *original song*, entitled, "Away, away, to the Peri Ball," which has been set to music:—the song, and the music, both composed expressly for this occasion by officers of the club. The enjoyments of the evening will be diversified by an original *Pas seul des Sabots*, or Wooden Shoe dance, an original hornpipe, in character, and an original *Danse fantasque*, all by members of the club.—*Inquirer.*

Gazetteer of Pennsylvania.—Some time since, we announced the intention of Dr. Mease, of this city, to publish a Gazetteer of the state; and anxious that such a book should appear, we made inquiries a few days since, and ascertained that the work would be completed early next spring—that the author has been engaged in laborious research for the minutiæ of information relative to every county, and that he will bring down the record of the state of improvement to the latest day possible, including of course those to be authorised by the present legislature. We have had occasion to observe the great industry of Dr. Mease in procuring statistical information, and his patient labor in reducing all of the matter to a tabular statement, rejecting what is unnecessary, and presenting the useful in the most available form.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Accident.—On Monday afternoon, an accident of a very frightful appearance, occurred in the vicinity of the Exchange. Two young gentlemen, in a buggy, driving a spirited horse, came down Dock street, and, getting on the rail road, that frightful source of mischief and disaster, the horse became unmanageable. He dashed the buggy against a fire plug, and rushing through Bank Alley, threw the young men separately and with great violence from their seats. One of them appeared actually to rebound from the pavement, and the wheel of the vehicle passed across his face. The other was quite as severely treated. When they rose, which they did immediately, their clothes were so much ripped and torn, as to have the appearance of having been cut in every direction with a knife; but yet, although in this condition, and bleeding from superficial cuts, neither of them felt any serious injury, and walked to a place of shelter. Their preservation was truly miraculous. The horse, with the buggy somewhat shattered, was stopped in Second street opposite the Pennsylvania Bank.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Apprehension of a Post Office Robber.—An old man, without family, named Anthony Andrews, who had been engaged for some time as porter in the General Post Office, was arrested by Mr. George Plitt, the agent of the General Post Office, on suspicion of having pilfered money from letters in the office. Frequent losses of this kind had occurred, and had been treated in such a manner as to produce the conviction that they had occurred at that office—and hence suspicion at length was directed to this man. He was taken into custody, accordingly, and on examining his trunk it was found to contain, in specie and notes, upwards of $700—besides which there was a deposite in a bank of about $400, and several hundred dollars worth of merchandize in his room. Andrews was fully committed to take his trial at the next term of the United States Circuit Court.—*Ledger.*

Coal in Ohio—Interesting Fossil Remains.—The Cleveland Gazette enumerates many traces of rich coal beds of a bituminous quality in that part of the State—some furnishing quantities for profitable working. It is surprising that Ohio so wealthy and enterprising, does not have that State's mineral resources forthwith examined by a competent geologist. This excellent usage is becoming universal. In the counties of Trumbull and Portage, there is much bituminous coal. Also, it is supposed, near Bedford, Cuyahoga county and on Wolf Creek, Medina county. On Rocky River in the latter county, large quantities of a highly inflammable *petroleum* are discharged. There are mines in operation at Cuyahoga. Near Warren and Brookfield, Trumbull county, is a long vein—it is worked at Youngstown, Poland and Boardman. Also, veins are found at New Lisbon, Columbiana county; thence down the valley of the Muskingum in profuse quantity. The Brookfield mine is the best, and is five feet thick. There is also coal in Tallmage, Portage county, 35 miles from Cleveland. Here are found beautiful and perfect impressions of plants, fishes, &c.

"The coal is overlaid with sand stone, or bituminous shale, the latter completely filled with the most neat and entire vegetable impressions. These are mostly of fern, bones, fruits and plants, unknown to the climate, and small branches of trees. The impressions in sandstone are larger, and include animal representations some feet in length, of the snake and fish species. In this covering they are less larger, less frequent, and we sometimes find the leaf and branches of vegetable common to the neighborhood imbedded in the rock, their substance compressed and transformed either to char or mineral coal. We have seen a perfect delineation of a beech leaf upon pieces of rock from the interior of one of these mines. They vary in thickness from two to four feet, and have not been extensively worked."

Disgraceful Conduct.—The Journal of Commerce of Saturday informs us that "a seaman named Potter, to whom the Sexton of the Rev. Mr. Macauley's church gave some bibles and testaments for the purpose of distributing them to seamen and persons in foreign ports, instead of doing so, went into a house in Canal street on Thursday evening, and offered the bibles for sale at about one fourth their first cost. The person to whom he offered to sell them, suspecting he stole them, brought him to the Police office where he acknowledged his perfidy and breach of trust, but unfortunately, the case could not be taken cognizance of by a criminal prosecution, so the fellow was obliged to be discharged. The bibles were however all taken from him."

Freedom of the Press.—The freedom of the press is an excellent thing, but we must say that the freedom it has exercised in relation to George Poindexter, is pushing the matter a little too far. Since he fell from a window in Natchez, the press, by the exercise of necromantic power, has taken the liberty of killing him, and of resuscitating him, at least three or four times, and its last operation was to announce that he had been finally despatched beyond all hope of restoration. By the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, however, we learn that he is rapidly recovering, and the statement is confirmed by an extract to the same effect, from a letter written by the man himself. It is probable, therefore, that the press may suffer him to be alive without interruption for at least two weeks, when, if no other subject offers, it will commit manslaughter upon the ex-Senator once more.

The Baltimore Republican says that 140 guns were to be fired from Federal Hill, in honor of Senators who voted in favor of the expunging resolutions, "by which the foul stain, intended to be fixed upon the name of the venerable President, and the violation of justice and the constitution, has been stricken from the Journals of the Senate," 25 guns for Col. Benton, and 5 each for the other senators who voted for said Resolutions.

On the other hand, the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, has the names of the said twenty-four Senators posted up in large black letters, encompassed with heavy black lines in imitation of the expunging operation, and adds, "we look for the time when history shall record that this gross infraction of the constitution, this desperate assault on the records of the Union, banished its perpetrators from the body which they disgraced, covered with infamy, pointed at by the finger of public scorn, and despised by every honest man."

So much for the opinion of the Press.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

From the Muskingum Valley.

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.

The following anecdote of our Ohio Volunteers in the Texian cause, was related in our hearing a short time since, by a gentleman who derived his information from one of the party.

In the course of their voyage down the Ohio River in their "broad horn," they were overtaken by a steamer, which passed so near them, as to strike some part of their boat. The steamer kept its course regardless of their "patriotic" imprecations, and landed some distance below at a wood-yard. Our patriots in the mean time hit upon the following expedient to "*raise the wind*"—in other words to fill an empty purse; by boring a hole in the bottom of the boat, raising the cry we'll sink, and appealing to the captain of the steamer for damages. They landed above the steamboat, and Col. Colerick, of Mount Vernon, shouldered his rifle and accompanied by a number of the party, proceeded to it, and demanded reparation. The captain was inexorable—ordered the cable loosed, and the boat off. As the order was about being obeyed Col. C. raising his rifle to his face, his dark eye flashing with affected anger and displaying in his features any thing but cowardice, threatened in a voice of thunder the individual who would dare unloose the boat till he had received an equivalent for the damages done his. The passengers, thinking the affair a little squally, interposed, formed a committee to assess the damages, who on repairing to the flat, found Lieutenant Thompson of Zanesville, in water to his boot tops, and crying lustily "we're sinking."—The damages were assessed at $50. The money promptly paid over and pocketed, and the committee returned. As soon as gone, the hole in the flat was plugged up, the water was soon bailed out and the Volunteers on their course down. As they passed the steamer the passengers were crowded on deck, and soon discovered the laughable prank played on them and wishing to pass off the joke as good humoredly as possible, gave three cheers, which scarcely have yet ceased echoing—"Huzza! Huzza!! Huzza!!! for *Texas and Liberty!*"

It turns out that Osceola the *Invincible* is not captured, and that Gen. Jessup has returned to Fort Armstrong with the main body of the army. The fruits of this last expedition are the capture, on the 24th of Jan. of the Indian Chief Cooper, the killing of Cooper's son and of Euchee Charley. Cooper's family of 15 or 20 women and children, were captured the 27th. Another party of Indian and negroes were pursued into the Big Cypress Swamp, an impenetrable morass, by Col. Henderson and the marines, by which operation 2 of the latter were killed and 3 wounded. The Indians lost 2 killed and 30 to 40 Indian negroes, men, women and children, prisoners. On the 27th and 28th, 100 ponies, (50 of which were laden with packs) and 1400 head of cattle were taken. Through the medium of the prisoners, founded on their friendly declarations, negociations were opened with Abraham and Jumper, who with Alligator came in the 29th, and held a conference with the general. In his talk with them, he stated if they were desirous of peace, on the conditions of fulfilling the late treaty, it would be granted them.

Jumper stated, in his reply, that he had no authority for entering into terms, as the power of deciding for peace or war was vested in Micanopy the principal chief, to whom he promised faithfully to report their proceedings. He expressed himself favorable to peace, as did also the Chief Alligator. The party of hostiles were visited by several of the friendly Creek chiefs, and they were decidedly of opinion that the hostiles were for peace. Jumper and Alligator promised to send out runners immediately to the different war parties with orders to suspend hostilities until the 18th ult. as that day was appointed for a general council at Fort Dade.

The impression prevailed that the council to be held on the day would end the war.

Texian News.—All things appeared at the last advices to be peaceable and prosperous in Texas, nor was there the slightest apprehension entertained of a Mexican invasion. Improvements were rapidly progressing in the country; 150 comfortable frame and mud houses had been finished by the Mexican prisoners, on Galveston Island, which had been converted into a pleasant residence for their owners, the Texians.—Building was also actively going on at the new city of Houston, where lots of sixty feet front by 100 deep, were selling from 330 to $600 each. The government of Texas is paying off the debts of the nation in land, at a moderate price, as fast as possible; and as the debt is not large, it would soon be extinguished. Not a dollar of their debt that is due, but which is worth more than ten of the continental dollars at the time of their circulation in the American revolution.—The rulers of the republic of Texas have accomplished more in two years in facilitating the means of comfort, and of living, and in establishing the national character and credit, than the U. States Government were able to effect after their revolution in ten or twenty years.—The founders of the Republic of Texas in their knowledge of them, have avoided the defects of our system, and improved their own accordingly. Such are the advantages of national liberty.

Judge Savage—A Lesson for Demagogues.—There seems to be a just retribution in the disgrace which has recently fallen upon Judge Savage, of New York—in his resignation of a seat on the Bench, to accept a clerkship in his own Court. He has received but his deserts. It appears that some eighteen years ago, this Mr. Savage was a candidate for public favor, and disposed to seek it in the paths of the demagogue. He was a flaming economist, and turned his especial attention to this very subject of high salaries. By the efforts of himself and his friends, the salaries of the Judges were cut down from $4,500 to $2,000—and the old Judiciary was broken up by the new constitution. The dominant party, of course, secured the spoils of office, and Mr. Savage was raised to the Bench under the reduced salary. After serving the State in the capacity of Chief Justice for nearly twenty years—with the inadequate compensation attached to the office—he was compelled by absolute poverty to send in his resignation. No one can commisserate his situation. There is a poetical justice in this termination of his career.—Aspiring demagogues may read an useful lesson in it.—*Atlas.*

The Phaeton.—The editorial columns of the Globe are chiefly occupied with the proceedings connected with the presentation of General Jackson of a splendid Phaeton, manufactured of the wood of the frigate Constitution. The official thus describes the vehicle:—

The phaeton is the work of L. Knowles & Co. Amherst, Massachusetts. These gentlemen incurred great expense in obtaining fragments of the frigate Constitution, which they sawed up into bits, so as to select portions clear of bolt holes and the discoloration of shot and nails, that the panels might present, when united by glue and screws, an uniform polished surface, giving the whole the complexion of solid live oak. The whole carriage, every atom of which is composed of the oak of the ship, is without paint, the beauty of the surface being derived from the native color of the wood and the high finish given to it.

The phaeton is of a new model, and singularly convenient, considering its dimensions and lightness. The skill with which it is put together, and the construction of the springs, cannot be surpassed. All the iron about it received a perfect polish from the file before fitted to its place, not a flaw was left to weaken any part of it. The whole is adapted with the neatness of finish given to the mechanism of a clock. We understand it would require at least three thousand dollars to remunerate the builder for his expense, labour, and trouble.

The French Army.—The Paris papers say that the African *tirailleurs*, on board the brig Egeria, has set sail for Bona. Several merchant's ships are being freighted with stores for the Constantine expedition. The ship Trident is about to sail. She is only waiting for the troops that were announced by the Telegraph, and are expected shortly to arrive at Toulon.

We read the following in the Courier Francais: Achmet Bey is desirous of fortifying Constantine, and has made the most liberal offers to all Europeans who do not hesitate to serve in his army, with a view of obtaining all possible information in the science of tactics. He has commissioned a number of Jews who are his usual emissaries, to find individuals capable of aiding him in the execution of his plans with respect to Constantine, as well as certain other military ports which are to a certain extent fortified by nature. An Italian, who gives himself out as a former officer of artillery, and who had organised for the Bey a few field-pieces, muskets, &c. having left his service two or three months ago, has quitted Bizerte for Constantine. It is said that this individual is to be employed in constructing the fortifications.

The Prince de Joinville will embark on board the Hercules, of 100 guns, which is being fitted out at Toulon, commanded by Captain Casy.

Telegraphs.—The French Minister of the Interior, on the 6th of January, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill to secure to the government the monopoly of the Telegraph. The bill forbids the transmission of intelligence by signals, either by telegraphic machines or by any other means, under penalty of imprisonment of one month to a year, and fine of 1000 to 10,000f. It is also made the duty of the tribunal to order the demolition of the posts, machines and other means of transmission. The Minister in his exposition of the reasons for the proposal of the bill, represented the toleration of private telegraphs as liable to be abused for the purpose of aiding in fraudulent stock operations, and also for promoting schemes dangerous to the public peace.

The following extract from "King's Arctic Expedition," will afford some insight into the sources of the immense wealth of the far-famed Jacob Astor, of New York:

Original cost of Furs.—By comparing the value given to the Indians for their furs, and the price they are sold for by the Hudson's Bay Company in London, we may draw our conclusions as to the oppression of those people. Three marten skins are obtained for a coarse knife, the utmost value of which, including the expense of conveying it to those distant regions, cannot be estimated at more than 5d; and three of the skins were sold last January in London for five guineas. With the more expensive furs, such as the black fox, or the sea otter, the profit is more than trebled; and but a few years ago, a single skin of the former species sold for fifty guineas, while the native obtained in exchange the value of 2s.

Carrying Weapons.—This practice, which has so long been kept in vogue by the cowardice of professed gentlemen, is now a great topic of complaint in every part of the United States.—There are but few situations in which any man but a coward will allow himself the folly of wearing private arms, in a country of laws, and we do look upon that man who will carry his dirk, or his pistols, or his Spanish knife, every day about his person, when his intercourse is only among those who love him—those who ought to rear him—as one who distrusts human nature too much to be trusted himself. We hear almost daily of murders, under such circumstances, as to convince the most moderate reasoners, that they would not have happened but for the foolish indulgence in this cowardly practice.—*Buffalo Repub.*

Extract of a Letter from Calais.—"The quantity of snow which has fallen is prodigious, far beyond any that we have experienced for many years. Some of our streets are covered with it to the depth of several feet. At the north of the rue Royale an immense white barrier has been raised by the drifted snow, so as completely to blockade the houses. But this is trifling compared to the state of the surrounding country.

Between Boulogne and Calais, the accumulation of snow on the road, in several places, is so vast that all communication has been cut off for two days.—The estafettes, diligences and wagons, have been compelled to stop. It is said that at the bottom of the hill of Saint Inglevert, at the place called La Muraille, the snow is eight feet deep; and farther on, at the Pont de l'Assassin, near Leulinghen, there are twelve feet of snow.

The diligence which started from Calais on Monday, could proceed no farther than Haut Buisson, and the passengers returned to Calais on foot. On the same day, the two estafette mails, one coming from Paris, and the other going back, were stopped by the same impediment, and neither of them being able to advance with their carriages, the couriers exchanged bags, and each returned the way he came.

One hundred men are employed in cutting through this immense mass of snow, and our communications to the south have been again opened, the carriages and other conveyances passing between two walls of ice. We are fortunate in not having any serious accidents to deplore."

From Para.—By the arrival at Salem, Mass. of the brig Mercator, Towne, from Para, 7th, River, 11th ult. we learn that on the 8th Jan. Captain T. discovered a brig off the village of Vigia in possession of the natives. Sent a boat with six armed men and took possession of her, the Indians having previously fled in their canoes to the shore. Found her to have a full cargo, six feet water in the hold, and rudder gone. Found by her papers, all of which were on board, that she was the Brazilian brig Aurora, from Pernambuco for Maranham, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, dry goods, &c. having cleared at Pernambuco on the 7th December. Soon discovered the water had increased three feet, after having made every effort to free her by pumping, and at 6 P. M. it had reached the cabin deck. The Indians had no doubt scuttled the vessel before leaving her, in consequence of which no part of her cargo could be saved. What became of her crew remains to be known, no traces of murder were visible. Her papers being all on board proves, if they left at all, they left her in haste.

A Man of Business.—Benjamin Rathbun, the great Buffalo defaulter and forger, publishes an address to the public, occupying five and a half columns in one of the large papers of that city, relative to his business and its unfortunate termination. Amongst other matter he gives a statement of his agents, overseers, foremen, &c. from which it appears he had employed in his various operations, 11 general agents; 9 superintendents; 46 foremen; 2 architects; 1 measurer of lumber; 1 teller; 2 book-keepers; one paymaster of mechanics; 5 head clerks, and about 40 under clerks. Under these superintendents, &c. he had in his employ about 2000 operatives and he states his daily disbursements to have been not less than $10,000. There is scarcely a branch of business of any kind, in which he was not largely engaged; besides which he kept four of the largest stores in the western country—two dry goods, one of carpets, and one of groceries, provisions, hardware, &c. in each of which he had from 6 to 9 clerks.

The Boston papers of Friday announce the arrival of the ship Switzerland from Havre; reports sailing the 4th January—the same day on which the Normandie sailed. This vessel was ready for sea at Havre on the 4th ult. but was stated to be unable to get out. She is probably a *little* later than the Normandie. The following is the only intelligence of the Erie:

"Capt. Hunt, arrived at this port from Havre, informs that a fleet of vessels sailed from Havre 25th December, and the Erie was the only American vessel among them. The same night nearly the whole fleet were driven ashore in the Bay near Le Hogue, and a great proportion of their crews drowned; among them was a large bright waisted American ship, all on board lost—and it was supposed to be the Erie, as from the force of the gale blowing directly on shore, it was thought impossible for her to escape. Captain H. believes she had but two passengers."

Petitions from Upper Canada to the U. States.—Upper Canada appears to be already anticipating her annexation to the American confederacy. The inhabitants of Toronto and other places are circulating a petition to the Congress of the U. States, respecting a repeal of the duties on wheat, flour and lumber imported into the U. States from Canada; and for a drawback of the duties on foreign goods imported into the U. S. on their being exported to Canada.

Such matters we should think could only be agitated through the foreign departments of the two governments of Great Britain and the United States. Besides we have treaties embracing, we believe, the whole ground.

However great the grievances of the Canadas may be, in having to pay, on our borders, a duty on the lumber, grain, &c. they may export, while ours go free to them, the subject must be taken up by the two governments of the country before it can be adjusted.—*N. Y. Star.*

Pompeii.—The Gazette d'Augsburg, has received a letter from Naples to the following effect: "In the latter part of the month of November, three skeletons were discovered at Pompeii, presumed to be those of a former inhabitant of that city, his wife and daughter, who were suffocated by the smoke and ashes, while endeavoring to convey some of their property into the street. On the finger of the daughter was found a small gold ring, and in her ears two earrings mounted with pearl. The house known by the name of La Casa di Castor e Pollux, situated in the Strada di Mecurio, is one of those in which a great store of Mosaic Antiquities have been found.

The researches made in that direction produced a short time ago 64 silver vases, of which we have already spoken, together with a fine painting which represents the toilet of an Hermaphrodite.

On the 24th of last August, was discovered in the same house, on a wall of Varidarium, another picture, which is not less remarkable than the above mentioned; the subject of it is Venus and Adonis wounded. The face of the goddess and that of her lover, are both of collossal dimensions, the length of the whole composition of which is near nine palms.

The following affecting scene, which took place lately at Bastia, in Corsica, proves that the Vendetta system is at least not universal among the natives of that Island. A farmer, named Bonelli, was informed that his only son had just been murdered. He arrived in time to receive the victim's last sigh. The murderer was seized and brought to trial, and the father was produced as a witness against him. On being examined, he said, "On finding my beloved son mortally wounded, and his murderer standing by with his hands still reeking with the blood of my only child, my first movement was to avenge his death with my own hands. A sentiment of religion, however, suspended this feeling; and bending over my son as he was on the point of expiring, I urged him to pardon his murderer, as he hoped for mercy from heaven.—He uttered the word 'pardon,' and breathed his last. I also pity more than I hate his murderer. My son did not deserve his fate; but though you may smite the assassin, his victim will not be roused from his grave." Notwithstanding this affecting address, the culprit was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labor at the hulks for eighteen years.

A Fair Proposal.—It is proposed by a Fall River paper that the ladies of that village hold a fair for the purpose of raising money to pave the side walks.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

General Jackson has been invited by both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to visit Harrisburgh before returning to the Hermitage. He has given a negative answer.

Virginia has had four Presidents and one Vice President, and New York has one President, and has had four Vice Presidents.

Mr. Gos-kuk-wa-na-kon-ne-di-yu, an Indian, is delivering lectures in New York on the origin of the wars, treaties and injuries of the American Indians.

The U. S. brig of war Pioneer, having Santa Anna on board, was seen on the 12th ult. off the Tortugas.

Not a single case, civil or criminal, is on the Docket of the United States Circuit Court N. Y. at the present term for trial.

Mr. Justice Cozzens, of Gloucester, has had articles of impeachment preferred against him by the New Jersey Legislature.

The twenty-second was celebrated in Lancaster city with great pomp and circumstance by the corporation and citizens. The water was for the first time let into the pipes for the supply of the city. It is a good thing to connect the celebration of the birth of Washington with some work of general good. We do not know that any thing of party mingled in the festivities.

The rails for fifteen miles of the track of the Stonington and Providence Rail Road [45 miles] are laid. The remainder will be put down in the spring, and it will be all open for use in June. The expenditures already exceed $800,000, and will reach a million. A part of the cars are already at the depot for use.

The brig Brilliant Snow, from Malta for New York, about the 25th December, went into Messina. In coming to anchor, she touched a Genoese brig, and was ordered back to Malta to perform Quarantine.

The steam boat Neosho sunk on the 6th ult. about eighty miles above the mouth of the Arkansas, in four fathoms water. Cargo and boat a total loss.

Suicide.—We understand that a female residing in the Northern Liberties, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself with a silk handkerchief. She was cut down by a watchman, and taken to the watch-house.—*American Sent.*

Maryland Senator.—The Hon. John S. Spence of Worcester county, has been re-elected a Senator in Congress for six years, from the 3d of March next.

The Nahant Bank.—The President of this Bank, Mr. H. A. Breed, has, it appears by the report to the Massachusetts Legislature, defrauded it out of its entire capital, $150,000 and $30,000 beyond. Hezekiah Chase & Co. have drawn out $15,000 in the same way.

Good to Roast.—Mr. Enoch S. Jenney, of Fairhaven, killed two pigs a few days since which deserve notice. The *little one* weighed, after dressed, 584 lbs. and the *big one* 646½ lbs.—Total, 1231 lbs.

Several vessels have returned safely at New Bedford from long whaling cruises, bringing 7000 barrels of sperm oil; and about 150 of her hardy citizens returning to their homes after two or three years absence.

New Chinese Fraud.—A correspondent of the Singapore Free Press describes a fraud beginning to be extensively practised by the Chinese of Triganu, in selling slabs of tin, which on being sawed assunder, were found to be in fact cases, the interior being filled with lead, dirt and the refuse of the smeltings.

A Journeyman Printer in New York found a check in the street for $3,400, drawn by Prime, Ward, & Co. He presented it to its owner, Mr. Rogers, who gave him *one dollar* for his honesty.

The Louisville Advertiser states, that the business of that city amounts to $29,000,000 per annum—including all kinds of business.

The Alabama Legislature have incorporated a company at Wetempka, with a capital of $300,000, to work the gold mines of that State.

The Wandering Piper is in Lexington, Kentucky.

The Trinity church, Boston, has recently imported an organ from England, at an expense of nearly $10,000. Hard times!

Lieut. Downing has been restored to his rank in the Navy having retracted the charges which he published against Capt. Jones and the members of the court martial which tried purser Zantzinger in July.

Great rejoicing took place at Detroit, on the evening of the 8th inst. on account of the passage of the act by Congress, for the admission of Michigan into the Union. The buildings on Jefferson Avenue were illuminated, and from an early hour the city is said to have presented a brilliant appearance.

Charles E. Hawkins, Commodore of the Texian Navy, died at New Orleans, Feb. 13, of the small pox. He was buried with military honors.

Suicide.—At Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 2d inst. Robert Miller, a lad of only 11 years of age, was found hung in a stable by a bridle attached to a pin. A jury, after hearing several witnesses, returned a verdict of "designedly hung himself." No cause could be assigned for the act.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 4, 1837.

We are indebted to R. Hamilton, Esq. of the Chesnut St. Theatre, for a copy of "The Sea Nymph's Wake and other Poems," which will meet attention next week.

"The Humourist" from Cary & Hart, has been received.

We have received, "Sayings and Doings," with "The Works of Homer" from Mr. Perkins, which will meet with attention in our next.

We request the attention of our fair readers to a notice, on another page, of the approaching ball of the Pari Barge Club.

The Senate have struck out the section of the Fortification bill, providing for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, on the 1st Jan. 1838. Hundreds of bills before the House of Representatives, will receive the go-by.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon, in the Independence square, for the purpose of petitioning Congress, to reconsider the resolution, which strikes out of the Navy Bill the appropriation of $400,000, for the completion of the ship of the line Pennsylvania. We are informed that several hundred persons were present, most of them residents of the District of Southwark. Several eloquent addresses were delivered in favor of the object for which the meeting was assembled, and a resolution empowering a committee to proceed to Washington with the prayer of the petitioners, was unanimously adopted.

The assembly was conducted throughout with the greatest order and propriety and adjourned, having passed the above resolution together with another, recommending in case of the failure of the memorial to Congress, that an immediate application should be made to our State Legislature for the attainment of the same object.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

We regret to see that the absurd story of the new $10 note of this bank having been counterfeited, is largely circulated in the southern and western papers. It originated, we believe, in the N. Y. Gazette, having been furnished to the editor by the cashier of one of the N. York city banks. The incompetency of this officer to his station, as evinced in this instance, is sufficient to disqualify him for the situation he holds. We state upon our own authority, that the note [illegible]

The New York Mob. [illegible]

TOWN'S ANALYSIS OF DERIVATIVE WORDS.

[illegible]

CANAL THROUGH WINDMILL ISLAND.

[illegible]

SYNOPSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE, Feb. 22.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department.

An amendment was reported by the Committee, appropriating money to remove the Indians beyond the Mississippi.

Mr. Sevier said we had already ceded millions of acres which we had previously ceded to Spain, under the Florida treaty, and that these lands are already in the occupation of wild Indians. He had no objection to the removal of the Indians, but he would not put them on lands to which we have no title. If we get Texas, we may carry out the present system in the *nunc pro tunc* principle. The only mode we can now adopt to remove the Indians is to buy out the Osages, the Creeks, the Seminoles, or the Choctaws.

Feb. 23.—A bill making appropriation for the Indian Department, to fulfil certain stipulations in Indian treaties for the year 1837, and for other purposes; and

A bill to authorise the President of the United States to cause a public vessel to cruise on the coast, for the relief of distressed navigators—were each read a third time and passed.

The bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of public lands of the United States, and granting lands to certain States, (Mr. Clay's land bill,) was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Clay, laid on the table, he expressing his belief that instead of a surplus, there would be a deficiency of revenue this year, if all the pending measures before Congress should be carried.

Feb. 24.—The President laid before the Senate, a memorial from the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, stating that they had seen the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it was stated, that the Bank had been unwilling to settle and adjust their account with the United States. They state that they are and always have been ready to settle and adjust their accounts. They regret that the estimate of the commissioners of the the value of the stock of the United States in the Bank was not communicated to them, and state that they are ready to adjust their accounts on that estimate, and pay over the balance, reserving for a judicial decision the reserved dividends held to pay the commissions claimed by the Bank on the Bills of Exchange drawn by the United States Government on the Government of France. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Feb. 25.—A memorial from certain citizens of New York, praying for the suppression of small notes, was presented by Mr. Benton, and ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

The bill to organise the Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, was reported with sundry verbal amendments which were concurred in.

The Senate then took up the engrossed bill to alter and amend the act laying duties on imports, which was read a third time, and the question "*Shall the bill pass?*" decided in the affirmative, yeas 27, nays 18.

Feb. 27.—Mr. Webster from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the memorial of the Directors of the United States Bank, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, to settle the account between the United States and the Bank, on the terms stated in the memorial, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed, and the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Directors was ordered to be printed.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Galbraith, from the Select Committee raised on his motion, reported a bill providing for the punishment of re-issuing notes of the late Bank of the U. S. (This bill makes the act of re-issuing the old notes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1000, one half of which is to go to the informer.)

The House then took up the the "bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1837."

The bill was reported to the House at a late hour last evening, from the Committee of the Whole, with sundry amendments, several of which were agreed to without a division.

The amendment proposing to strike out the clause appropriating $400,000 for equipping the Pennsylvania, was discussed at great length, and finally accepted.

Feb. 23d.—On motion of Mr. Glascock, a resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Navy to cause an examination and survey to be made of the south Atlantic Coast, with a view to the establishment of Buoys and Light Houses, and to report the result to the House at the next session.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the subject of the message of the President of the United States on the 8th inst. in relation to Mexico.

Army Bill.—The House resumed, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the Senate amendments to the military appropriation bill.

Feb. 25.—On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House took up the Army bill, reported from the Committee of the Whole, with amendments, which were all adopted.

Feb. 27.—The Appropriation bills were discussed throughout the day.

Alabama Mining Company.—The Legislature of Alabama have incorporated this company, to be located at Wetumpka, for the purpose of opening and working the gold mines of that State. The capital is $300,000.

THEATRICALS.

Walnut St. Theatre.—A new play of considerable interest and attraction has been brought forward at this theatre, during the present week. It is entitled "Lilian or the Show Girl," and the incidents are founded upon a superstition still common, among the miners in Cornwall, Eng.—The drama possesses many scenes of deep interest, and its frequent repetition during the week has proved its popularity.

Thalaba has been repeated every evening since its first production, and the numbers that attended the performance of this gorgeous spectacle through the past week, are still undiminished. The beauty of the scenery, processions, music, &c. may challenge competition with any thing of the kind heretofore produced in this country. We omitted in our previous notice to mention the acting of Proctor, in the character of Hareb, which is deserving of great commendation.—The admirable performance of Conner, we have already alluded to, and we are pleased to see that it is fully appreciated by the audience. We would suggest however that his costume in the part of Thalaba, though beautiful and appropriate, is rather too picturesque.

Knowles play of "The Wrecker's Daughter," is in preparation.

Chesnut St. Theatre.—The new drama of O'Flannigan and the Fairies was produced on Monday evening with the greatest success.—Power was of course the principal performer, and he did ample justice to the part he represented. There is a great deal of wit and humour displayed throughout the whole of the drama, and the incidents are well calculated to excite the risible faculties of the audience. The Irish fair in particular, and the dance of Titania with Friar Rusk were good both in conception & execution. Perhaps some little amendments in costume, in the characters at the fair, would render it more *vrai-semblant*, but withal the illusion is well sustained. We cannot say as much in favour of the music or singing.

Shakspeare's play of the Tempest was performed on Tuesday evening, and of course, to a small audience. Modern taste, it would appear, has become too refined, to listen to the strains of "the sweet bard of Avon." A Miss St. Luke, performed the part of Ariel, of whom we may observe, that she has a very full and deep *contralto* voice, though it is deficient in sweetness, and not at all suited to the character. Prospero and Caliban were well sustained, the former by Hamilton and Walton as the latter.

The benefit of the St. Luke's was well attended yesterday evening.

This is the last day of the session of the 24th Congress. It shows a pitiable spectacle in the representatives of a great nation, wasting their time in wrangling upon points of etiquette, long and dry speeches made up for the admiration of their individual constituents—while from 800 to 1000 bills, many of them of great importance to the Nation, lie over without action.

The demon of party spirit, exercises full control. Every thing that can possibly conduce to the benefit of the people, is laid aside for the frivolous purpose of examinations and investigations, of which every one knows the result, before they are commenced.

We would respectfully suggest to the President of the Senate to appoint a committee of three, at the commencement of the next session, whose duty it would be to attend to the affairs of the Nation, and who should be denominated the *Business Committee*. By this expedient, the remainder of the Senate, might be more readily accommodated in pursuing their favourite occupation of wrangling, duelling, &c. &c. *ad infinitum.*

LAW OF COPY-RIGHTS.

Mr. Clay has introduced the following bill into the Senate appended to a report in favour of giving to foreign authors, the benefits of their labours.

A BILL to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

Be it enacted, &c. That the provisions of the act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights, which was passed on the 3d day of Feb. eighteen hundred and thirty-one, shall be extended to, and the benefits thereof may be enjoyed by, any subject or resident of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of France, in the same manner as if they were citizens or residents of the United States, upon depositing a printed copy of the title of the book or other work for which a copy right is desired, in the clerk's office of the district court of any district in the United States, and complying with the other requirements of the said act: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any of the works enumerated in the aforesaid act, which shall have been etched or engraved, or printed and published, prior to the passage of this act: *And provided, also*, That, unless an edition of the work for which it is intended to secure the copy-right shall be printed and published in the United States simultaneously with its issue in the foreign country, or within one month after depositing as aforesaid the title thereof in the clerk's office of the district court, the benefits of copy-rights hereby allowed shall not be enjoyed as to such work.

Missouri.—A Mining Company has been chartered by the Legislature of this state for the purpose of working the two celebrated iron mountains of that State, which they possess.—The capital is five millions. A bed of Anthracite coal has happily been discovered near the mountains.

The editor of the Plymouth County Republican, (Me.) relates a story of two men, in the town of Wells, who went into the woods for the purpose of setting traps, and after going a short distance agreed to separate and meet in the same place again in the afternoon, the one getting there first to wait for the other. One of them returned and waited for the other till the next morning; but not returning then, he started in pursuit of him, following his tracks in the snow. After travelling some distance, he found his friend, dead, and nearly devoured by wolves, and *seventeen dead wolves laying round him.* There were also the tracks of seven others that had taken their departure. It appeared that he had been attacked by *twenty-four hungry wolves*, and had killed seventeen of them with the butt end of his gun, which was literally broken to pieces.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The latest arrival at the port of New York, is that of the ship Tennessee, Capt. Madison. London papers, up the 18th of January, have been received.

France.—Le Journal d'Havre, discredits the report of the loss of the packet ship Erie.

Twenty-four new arrests had been made of persons, implicated in political conspiracies at Paris. The Court of Peers is still engaged in the trial of Meunier, the assassin who attempted the life of the King. He is guarded with the greatest care, and no communication permitted with his friends. The papers represent him as very much dejected, and having resigned himself to despair. It is rumoured that several persons are implicated in his recent disclosures, and that a powerful and well organized conspiracy, was the foundation of the attempt upon the life of the King.

The question of interference in the civil war now raging in Spain, was under debate in the House of Peers.

Commissioners have been appointed throughout the provinces, to investigate offences of a political nature.

England.—The Birmingham Patriot, mentions, that the latest packets from New York, bring countermands to the principal orders now under execution for the American houses, and supposes that it originates from the great difficulty to which the American houses are subject in obtaining money, wherewith to meet their acceptances.

Spain.—Espartero was still in Bilboa, and the Carlist forces were surrounding the town on every side. The Madrid Gazette mentions some advantages gained by the Queen's troops, in the north of Spain.

Latest from Canton.—By the ship Monson, Capt. Redmonds, arrived at this port, we have received Canton papers to Oct. 18th.—They contain no news of importance. A fire occurred at Canton on the 9th of September which destroyed 14 houses, and 15 others were torn down. The fate of the missing English brig Fairy is ascertained. She was wrecked near Chipokwin on the China coast, and her crew, in attempting to land, were attacked by the natives, and about twenty of them killed. Some of the rest were badly wounded. Late reports from Peking describe the great drought there during the past summer. Sacrifices and burning incense by the emperor himself and his near relations having proved unavailing, orders were given to immediately examine into the cases of all criminals confined in the jails of Pechele province for slight offences, and to discharge them forthwith: such clemency, it was hoped, would cause the genial showers to descend!—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A line of Rail-roads from Philadelphia to New Orleans.—It is not generally known, that companies have been incorporated, for the construction of a continuous line of rail road, from Philadelphia to New Orleans, through the great Cumberland valley. But such is the fact, and a part of the chain is already completed. The Philadelphia and Columbia rail-road—the Cumberland Valley rail-road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, are now finished, or under contract. The Franklin rail-road to connect Chambersburg with Harper's Ferry, will connect the foregoing Pennsylvania works with the Potomac and Staunton rail-road, now completed to the centre of Virginia; the Staunton and Lynchburgh rail-road; the Lynchburgh and Tennessee rail-road—to connect the Virginia works with the Nashville and New Orleans rail-road, will complete the chain, and form a direct communication between Philadelphia and New Orleans, by rail-roads, without inclined planes, on which locomotives can be used the whole distance. What a splendid improvement! We are pleased to see that a committee of the Virginia Legislature has recommended that the state appropriate out of the surplus revenue, 600,000 dollars to the Potomac and Staunton rail-road—450,000 dollars to the Staunton and Lynchburg rail-road—and 1,255,000 dollars to the Lynchburg and Tennessee rail-road.—Should the Old Dominion follow the recommendation of this committee, we shall have a continuous rail-road to New Orleans within five years.

COMMUNICATION.

I last night witnessed one of the most attractive scenic representations, with which, in this age of dramatic downfall we are likely to encounter. Your imagination will not, I think, Mr. Editor, be long in tracing the performance to which I allude. Have you visited the Walnut Street Theatre lately, and have you seen "*Thalaba*?" If not, go! While it reflects great credit upon the untiring manager of the Theatre, it brings to light the relative histrionic powers of the able company attached to it. Some are over, some underrated,—but among the many notices in your paper, in relation to this company, I have discovered but very obscure remarks in relation to the merits of Mr. Proctor. Will you inform me why it is so,—and that while your paragraphs teem with the merits of others, you overlook the decidedly more prominent ones of Mr. Proctor. In gesticulation, manly appearance, want of rant and grimace have any influence in the scale of your opinion, I think you will not be long in giving a little more attention to the merits of that gentleman,—at all events you will gratify one among the many who receive your valuable paper.

NARTIKUS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1837.

But little amount of business has been done as usual the past week. I see it stated in several of the country papers, that there is but little talent in the present House of Representatives, and complaining of the deficiency. The fact is so. There is but little talent, and there is a corresponding deficiency in the power of applying it to the transaction of business.

Feb. 22.—This being the birth day of Washington, there was no business done in either House. The farewell address of the Father of his Country, was read by the clerk of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the Senate and Governor, in the Representatives Hall. This is a custom of many years standing, and is but proper deference to the day, and the sentiments contained in that immortal legacy. The Governor and speaker of the Senate entered the Hall, arm in arm, ushered by a committee of the House, and followed by the Senators two and two. The Governor took his seat at the right of the speaker of the House, and the speaker of the Senate on the left. The Senators are provided with chairs within the semicircle, before the speaker's seat. The clerk, at the request of the speaker of the House, proceeds to read the address, and invariably I have noticed, that strict silence and attention is preserved.

Feb. 23.—In the House, the Sunbury and Erie, and Pittsburg and Susquehanna Rail-road Bill, passed a second reading. Efforts were made to "log roll"—to use an expressive term, various provisions as to the location of the road, but the majority considered, that any restraint imposed upon the company, would be disadvantageous, and they are left free to select their route. This is a great enterprise, the most important for Pennsylvania, of any undertaken since the commencement of the main canal.—The stock too will be taken, for it cannot but realize a handsome profit from the trade of the Lakes. Philadelphia will yet, again become the commercial metropolis of this Union.

Mr. Kauffman's resolution, to apply the surplus money to the payment of the State debt, was considered in committee of the whole, but afterwards was postponed to the 13th of March.

Feb. 24.—The Senate had under consideration, and it is still pending, a bill granting the right of a jury trial to fugitives from labor when reclaimed. Most of the speaking Senators have taken part in the debate. The bill will not pass. The integrity of the Union is too precious, to be hazarded by an enterprise of sympathy.

In the House, the Rail-road Bill above named, passed a third reading—yeas, 49; nays, 19.

Mr. Pennypacker's examination was concluded, before the committee appointed to expose the corruption of the U. S. Bank, and the members of the last Legislature, but there was nothing proved in addition to what I named in my last.

Feb. 25.—The committee again met, and examined Mr. Bidlack, a member of the last Legislature, and commenced the examination of Mr. Stevens. Mr. Bidlack's testimony was more favorable than otherwise to the bank. A most despicable attempt was made to injure the characters of certain Senators, by proving their inconsistency, but it utterly failed. They were friendly to the Bank before the project was named in the Legislature. But few introductory questions were asked Mr. Stevens.

Feb. 27.—Mr. Stevens finished his examination. The following is his testimony, in regard to the *bonus* of the bank.

Question; Was not the amount of bonus given by the Bank for its charter dictated to the Legislature by Mr. Biddle, or some friend of the Bank?

Answer: After the bill was reported, with the two millions of *bonus*, which Mr. Biddle said was the utmost they could give, and which the committee on internal improvements thought was an adequate compensation, a confidential adviser of the Governor—(By the chairman: Who is it, sir.) Mr. Burrowes informed me that the Governor thought the *bonus* too low. I inquired of a gentleman from Philadelphia, who stands high as a financier—(Who sir, by the chairman?) William D. Lewis, Cashier of the Girard Bank, whether the *bonus* could be increased without doing injustice to the Bank, and to what amount. He made a calculation and told me he thought they could bear something more, inasmuch as they had seven millions of stock to sell, which he thought they could sell at a considerable advance. When the bill came up in committee of the whole, I moved to increase the *bonus*, by adding one and a half millions to be paid this spring, and I think one hundred thousand dollars a year, for seven years, to be paid into the school fund. This was done against the remonstrances of those who claimed to be the friends of the Bank then in town—(Who, sir.) Mr. Wallace, who was here attending to the interests of the charter. Some gentlemen of the Senate were yet of opinion that the *bonus* was not yet high enough, and so informed me. Among the rest I recollect Mr. Dickey and Mr. Penrose. I told Mr. Lewis I intended to move to raise it to one hundred thousand dollars a year for 30 years—the whole time of its charter. He thought if it were so increased for twenty years it would be a high *bonus*, and as much as they ought to pay; and as it was an old institution they could bear it, and would pay it rather than reject the charter. I informed Mr. Wallace of my determination to move that amendment the next day. He told me he was certain the Stockholders would not give a dollar more, and if that amendment carried he desired the bill to be negatived.—I told him my mind was made up to move it, and if it did not carry, I would go against the bill. He said we would then get none of the *bonus*, for the charter would not be accepted. I went to Mr. Lewis and asked him if the Bank of the U. States refused the charter with that *bonus*, whether he would assure me that the Girard Bank would accept it, if tendered to them. He told me that he would undertake, that the Girard Bank would accept it in that event, or some other Bank. I then drew a section, providing that if the Bank of the United States refused to accept the charter, the Governor should tender the same charter to the Girard Bank, or any other chartered Bank of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I went back and showed that section to Mr. Wallace, and told him, that after the *bonus* had been increased I should offer that as an additional section of the bill, and that we would pass the bill whether the Bank agreed to accept it or not. He told me he had no longer any busines here, and he would return to Philadelphia. He, and I think Mr. Lewis, started off that evening, and rode, as they afterwards told me, all night, to Philadelphia. I offered the amendment the next day, which I have referred to as increasing the *bonus*, and after a good deal of opposition it passed. A gentleman from Philadelphia desired me to withold the other section, until Mr. Wallace should return, for, although he had strong assurances that it would not be adopted, yet he had some hope they would change their minds. Mr. Wallace returned—said he had conversed with two gentlemen interested in the Bank, Mr. Elihu Chauncey and Mr. Biddle. Mr. Chauncey was angry, and said he would not take it, but Mr. Biddle said he thought it was best to let it pass.

The investigation continued to-day. Thomas S. Smith, Esq. Cheney Hickman, Mr. Peale and Mr. Carlisle were examined, but nothing of importance came out.

Later from England.—The New York Journal of Commerce and Courier have received files of Glasgow papers by the ship New York from that port up to Jan. 14th.

They repeat from Lloyd's lists the brief statement of the loss of the Erie.

There has been a great time among the conservatives at Glasgow in inaugurating Sir Robert Peel as Lord Rector of the University. After the installation a magnificent banquet was given at the so called Peel Pavilion, with tables spread for 3000 guests. The speeches delivered by Sir Robert, on these two occasions, fill the papers of the subsequent two days. At the dinner, more than twenty reporters were present from the great London newspaper establishments, and several from Dublin and Edinburgh. We find but very scanty items of general news.

Professor Wilson was unable to attend on account of severe indisposition.

The increased revenue for the year ending Jan 5, 1837, compared with that ending January 10, 1836, is no less than £2,578,347. Parliament meets Jan. 31.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb. 24, received from		Benj. Swan, Esq.	4 00
George C. Lamb, nett	1 81	Elihu Field, Esq.	4 00
Israel Miller,	5 00	L. Gex, Esq. N. H.	5 00
Thomas Clark,	3 00	John Dixon, Esq.	2 00
Clawson & Lockett,	3 00	Wm. Leviston, Esq.	13 00
Thos. Claney, Esq.	2 00	*Feb. 28.*	
Daniel A. Daniels, Esq.	2 50	Dun. McDonell, nett,	2 25
John McCollum, Esq.	2 50	Geo. M. Berry, Munsett,	4 75
Feb. 25.		Noah Goodrich, Jr.	5 00
T. J. Seixas,	5 00	E. M. Davis, Esq.	5 00
John R. Pettit,	5 00	J. Stephens, Esq.	5 00
J. N. Brown,	2 00	Hopkins Boone, Esq.	5 00
Daniel Small, Esq.	26 00	Thomas D. Evans, Esq.	5 00
Eben Way, Esq.	2 00	*March 1.*	
James Cristy, Esq.	2 00	J. B. Moody,	3 00
David Brooks, Esq.	10 00	Isaac Landes,	25 00
H. S. Durand, nett,	3 81	W. E. Griffin,	2 00
A. M. Badger,	4 00	P. R. Phelps,	2 00
Chapman Yates, Esq.	2 00	Jno. Marstead, Esq.	20 00
Feb. 27.		William Willard, Esq.	5 00
Alexander Wood,	5 00	Seth Thompson,	2 00
Reuben Anderson, nett	11 50	*March 2.*	
Peter Grinnell,	20 00	John Rodney Jr.	2 00
D. Gardiner, P. M.	4 50	Joseph A. Smith, Esq.	3 00
Geo. T. Cannon,	3 00	T. T. Garrison, Esq.	5 00
Stephen Hanford,	4 00	N. Edgerton, Esq.	10 00
Harvey French,		John Dunlap,	3 00
Newell Kennon, Esq.	2 00	F. M. & L. Bradley,	2 50
Elihu Hobart, Esq.	2 00	George Cowles,	2 50
Wm. K. Payne, Esq.	3 00	William White,	2 50
David G. Worth, Esq.	10 00	James Mathes,	2 50
J. M. King, Esq.	2 00	By anony's correspondent,	
E. S. Barrows, Esq.	2 00	Tunis J. Ten Eyck,	6 00

ENGLAND vs. UNITED STATES.

The state of Slavery in the United States has been for a long time past a subject of vituperation, by the "*Philanthropic*," alias "*fanatic*" writers of England. Mr. R. J. Breckinridge's letter, in reply to the charges made, has been going the rounds of the papers, but is too long to be inserted entire in the Saturday Evening Post. We make a few extracts, shewing its tenor. Mr. B. "carries the war into Africa" with great energy and a good deal of truth:—

1. He instances 9000 slaves at Cape Town, (Cape of Good Hope) and many thousands more of British Slaves scattered over that Peninsula.

2. The population of British India is 130 millions, where domestic Slavery prevails to a great extent. No direct effort has ever been made to abolish it, and the government has given reasons why it cannot be abolished.

3. Nearly a million of apprentices in the West India Islands, denounced as an "aggravated Slavery, under the delusive name of apprenticeship." Thus British dominions in three quarters of the globe are covered with Slaves.

4. 5 and 7. Relates to religion and ignorance in Canada and Western Africa.

6. "But a more frightful case remains. Remember that you have about one hundred millions of heathens in your Indian possessions;—then read the noble speech of the Rev. W. Campbell, a missionary from Bengalore, delivered at Exeter Hall, at the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society. There, Sir, you will find positive proof that the horrid system of Hindoo idolatry, in all its cruelty, and corruption, is upheld, partaken of, and made a source of gain by the British authorities in India!—Temples are supported by the government; priests and dancing women are paid monthly allowances out of the public revenue; magistrates are present and aiding officially at their brutal ceremonies; military officers do their peculiar honors to the abominable thing; and British functionaries collect the wages of iniquity. And now, sir, what can the eagerness of party zeal find, in all its false allegations against us, equal to the naked deformity of these facts?"

8. In London 34 parishes, number 1,137,000 souls, but there is church room for only 101,682, less than one-tenth of the whole—more than 1,000,000 of souls in a single city without an opportunity of religious instruction.

9. "Pray, sir, were you ever in Ireland? If you were, you saw a land fertile and beautiful; a people, handsome, intelligent, and active; a climate more genial than any other in so high a northern latitude, in short, every thing that should make its teeming population rich, happy, and powerful. I was there; I saw hundreds of people who had no fixed abodes; I saw the majority of houses of the lower classes to be worse than the stables and cowhouses in England; I saw thousands in rags; hundreds naked; and hundreds more naked, except a piece of a single old garment. I looked at the third report on the expediency of a poor law for Ireland made by order of Parliament, and I found that 2,385,000 souls are out of work, have nothing to depend on and are in distress for thirty weeks every year. It is a settled, indisputable truth, that one third of the Irish people beg their bread two thirds of every year. And yet enormous quantities of grain and live stock, and all sorts of provisions, are exported from Ireland. And yet in defiance of all this tremendous, long-continued, and periodical suffering, there is no poor law, nor any sort of general provision by law, for the poor of that island. But there are forty-nine regiments of horse and foot, and a constabulary force of about equal magnitude—ready to stay the people's stomachs with lead at night, and steel in the morning. This is the happy consummation of six hundred years of British authority! And how can you, Sir, look any human being in the face, and charge his country with wrong, till you have strained every effort to redress this vast hereditary guilt? Or, if you fail, how can you speak, *nationally*, in the hearing of earth, or heaven, about human wrongs?

10. Look, for the last time, to the vast plains of South Africa, wet with the blood of murdered nations. "If a traveller who had visited that country twenty five years ago, were to ask where was the immense concourse he saw there no man could tell him where they were!"—Ask Lord Glenelg, his Majesty's principal Secretary for the colonies, and he will admit that the system of treachery, plunder and butchery, by which these brave and upright savages have been wasted in exterminating oppression, constitutes perhaps the most degrading of all the chapters in the history of mankind! It is a chapter written in the tears and blood of slaughtered tribes—and is hardly yet dry upon the paper that records it for the execration of posterity. It is a chapter that had not been fully enacted when you were concocting plans and arranging agencies by which to make illustrious the benign sway of universal freedom, justice and benevolence in your *Monarchy*—not to brand upon our *Republic* reproaches which all coming generations could not efface."

Counterfeits.—Already the new half dollars, the latest date from the mint, have been counterfeited. The spurious coin is known by the "greasy" *feel* which distinguishes almost all attempts to imitate silver. It is of less weight than the true coin.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Melancholy Suicide.—Miss Susan Cobb, daughter of Captain David Cobb, of Mansfield, about 34 years of age, committed suicide on Sunday last, while the family were at church, by hanging herself with a handkerchief in her chamber. She placed a small table in the middle of the room, and fastening the handkerchief to a hook in the ceiling, took the fatal leap. When found life was entirely extinct. [illegible]

Geological Survey of Michigan. [illegible]

PRICES OF STOCKS.

[illegible]

Theatre, Chesnut Street.

MR. POWER'S LAST NIGHT BUT 3.

Saturday Evening, March 4.

[illegible]

O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES,

Or a Midsummer Night's Dream.

[illegible]

American Walnut St. Theatre.

Saturday Evening, March 4,

THALABA, OR THE BURNING SWORD.

[illegible]

Black Varnish.

[illegible]

Beaver Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company.

[illegible]

ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Post Office.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

A Clerk Wanted.

[illegible]

To all whom it may Concern.

[illegible]

Italian & Chinese Mulberry Trees.

[illegible]

Agricultural Papers.

[illegible]

Baker's Intelligence Office.

[illegible]

Imperial Smith Press.

[illegible]

White Mulberry.

[illegible]

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork Manufactory.

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

[illegible]

A CARD.

[illegible]

Ellis & Allen, Merchant Tailors.

[illegible]

A Boy Wanted.

[illegible]

Just Published, from Stereotype Plates.

[illegible]

Apprentice Wanted.

[illegible]

Campbell on Universalism.

[illegible]

A MILLER WANTED.

[illegible]

A Card.

[illegible]

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills.

[illegible]

West of England Cloths.

[illegible]

Valuable Hotel to Rent.

[illegible]

Boarding.

[illegible]

THE OLIO

Variegate the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

DRINKING SONG.

From Hook's Comic Annual for 1837.

By a Member of a Temperance Society, as sung by Mr. Stanfield, at Wanzer's Hall, &c.

Come, pass round the pail, hope, and give it no one-
pe.
Drink deep, and drink all, and replenish your jugs,
Fill up, and I'll pass a toast you can't say wasn't
The Temperate for ever! that opens the plans!
Then hey for a bucket, a bucket, a bucket,
Then hey for a bucket, the bucket for me!

Let topers of grape-juice crabbedly repose,
But let us joie wivante a word to the above,
We want rounds, barrels, tubs, rounds, butt-ower,
Pleats, pans, and anvans, and why not ourselves?
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

The strange they cry, think of Spain's and of France's,
The jars, the bolsons, fandangos, and jumps:
But name's the spring of all evoked dances,
We go to a ball not to dance, but pumps!
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Let others of Drabster's gall sit their pumps,
Or hum-and-old Meat with dram-drinking cheer,
We'll drink Adam's ale, and we eat it *post meridem*,
Or quaff heavy wet from the butt in the yard!
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Some fatter gin, brandy, and rum, on their merits
Grog, punch, and wine not, that enliven a treat:
'Tis true that they set up the *nasal spirits*,
But may or the water that wets a heat!
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

The Men of the Arts, who continued on weeins,
He sure'd only remember an i drop of wine,
We all know the figure, nose and face betokens,
He stinks after tasting the juice of the vine,
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

It was at a lover remonth e has jewel,
And pledge-ers in tempers fill'd swimming and oil,
But we the shampoo to fill it from the crust,
And none the more sober, a fond or the spot.
Then hey for a bubble, &c.

Some crown'd in their noses can never o'erlook it,
If it sink to a pint, a chopin, or a mutchkin,
Whilst temperate senses are exalted to look it
By help of a little outstanding stream.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Should fortune diminish our cash's accession,
Decreasing our wits and our private affairs,
Though alone to each other household fly to the bottle,
There's nothing like water for drowning our cares.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Let wine at a lover remonth e has jewel,
And pledge-ers in tempers fill'd swimming and oil,
But we the shampoo to fill it from the crust,
And none the more sober, a fond or the spot.
Then hey for a bubble, &c.

Some crown'd in their noses can never o'erlook it,
If it sink to a pint, a chopin, or a mutchkin,
Whilst temperate senses are exalted to look it
By help of a little outstanding stream.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

Should fortune diminish our cash's accession,
Decreasing our wits and our private affairs,
Though alone to each other household fly to the bottle,
There's nothing like water for drowning our cares.
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

A fig for G-B-gundy, Clore, or Mountain,
A sow sickly glasses must limit your zeal,
But let's in true temperance give to the fountain
The toast that very "stinks like a fish!"
Then hey for a bucket, &c.

THE ART OF HUMBUGGING.—If you wish to impose upon strangers, be very loquacious and unintelligible. The less you are understood the more highly will you rise in their estimation. The great secret of the success of many popular preachers consists in humbugging their hearers. Sensible, intelligent preachers are seldom popular. This may be received as an incontrovertible fact.

AUTHORS—TYPE OF PRODUCTION.—Sergeant Talfourd is said by some to have been seventeen, by others twenty-four years writing, re-writing, altering, and polishing, his tragedy of Ion: and, certainly, it bears all the marks of taste and care which may be expected from such a human production. Would that all the dramatists were as careful!

"Patrick," said an employer the other morning to one of the workmen, "you come late this morning, the other men were at work an hour before you." "Sorra a bit I'll be even with to night, then." "How Patrick!" "Why, faith, I'll quit an hour before em all, sure."

NICE LADIES.—The nice old lady in Virginia, who scrubbed through the floor and fell into the kitchen, is but one among many of the very nice females with which our country abounds. We know a good lady in New Jersey, who white-washed all the wood-work burnt; and one in Connecticut, who used three times a day to scour the nose of her big dog, to keep him from eating the dish out of which he ate his meals.

EFFECT OF CARPETS.—A German traveller complains of the universal custom of covering floors with carpets in England. He thinks the occasion diseases of the lungs. "Observe," says he, "a beam of light which falls into a carpeted room, and you see the whole atmosphere loaded with numberless minute hairs, which retain all their own characteristics when inhaled and mixed, therefore act as so many poisons. In England, eager admirers of cleanliness, thought they had certainly hit on the right, reckoned nature by these millions of little shreds mechanically suspended in it! His silent suggestion that this should remain without injurious consequences more particularly where there exists a previously morbid tendency at the lungs is overlooked.

A GOOD WIFE—*Or a Tough Story.*—An old gentleman, somewhat famous for his tremendously tough yarns, broached one during the recent pressure which was amusing enough for its absurdity, as well as the confidence he which he delivered it. He said he had not been hard pressed for money during late years, but he was once when he was doing a large business. "One day in particular," to use the first person, "I looked so terrible grum at breakfast, that my wife discovered something was the matter. She asks me, my dear, says she, what's the thing, says I. But there is, says she. Well, says I, if you will know, I have got seventeen thousand dollars to pay to day, and nothing to do it with. Is that all? says she. And enough too, says I. With that she says nothing, but wraps up in shawl, and brings me down the seventeen thousand dollars, all in the small change I had given her, from time to time, to do her marketing with."

MODERN CATECHISM, ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

Question. Who is the oldest man?

Answer. The lad of fashion who struts and swaggers, and smokes his cigar, and drinks rum; treads on the toes of his grandfather, and sneers at his mother and sister, and says that he will run away and 'leave the old man' if he will not let him have more cash.

Q. In what family is there the best government?

A Those in which the children govern the parents.

Q. Who is the promptest paymaster?

A. He that deals in promises, and is always ready to pay' great sums of them.

Q. Who is the man of business?

A. He that does little or no bustle, and does nothing.

Q. Who is the strongest man?

A. He that can carry off the most rum without staggering.

Q. Who is the most regular in his habits?

A. He that never takes supper except to make him feel 'better,' or goes and to observe eleven o'clock and four o'clock, and never eats his breakfast before he has had his 'bitters.'

Q. Who brings up his children in the way they should go?

A. He that teaches them to spend money without earning it—makes sing, whenever he thinks it will do good, and always takes care the bottom of the glass for little Frank.

Q. Who is treated with the most apparent respect?

A. He that most deserves to be hanged.

Q. Who is the greatest hogs?

A. He that will neither sell his conscience, nor barter his time for money.

Q. Who is the most liberal man, and the most worthy of public confidence?

A. He that has neither conscience to sell, nor principles to barter away, but always deals with the lots of lunar farm.

RUSSIAN PRISONS.—The discipline of the Russian penitentiaries is represented in a letter published in a French paper, the *Messenger*, as of the most horrible description. Other systems, the Austrian for example, may kill the body; this kills the soul. The political prisoners are turned into dungeons, where light never penetrates and where they have scarcely room to move. They are whipped at fixed intervals, but of ten persons, three are reckoned to die from this barbarous treatment and seven turn mad. On leaving prison some are so more able to recognise their parents or friends. Several Polish refugees and German students have been made shoot by this treatment.

HINTS TO AUTHORS.—Under this head, Blackwood's Magazine has an article giving hints for the construction of novels in the most approved modern style, both fashionable and pathetic. We extract the following specimens:—

THE ALTONFORDS.

A Tale of Fashionable Life.

The noble drawing room of Altonford Castle was crowded with company. The lights, the saloon, Wenppert's exhilarating band woke the echoes with their dulcet harmonies. The Duchess of Fitz Orville, beckoning to a tall *distingué*-looking person, who stood listlessly parting his hair with his pocket-handkerchief, retired with him into the conservatory. Their motions were observed by the person, every motion was elegant and appropriate. Her sensitive nostrils dilated with pride, after she had have furnished materials for some of my sonnets; she always spoke at the present time, and always to the purpose, so that nothing could be added to or taken from her story. Though her remarks were often keen and pointed, yet they were so tempered as not to give offence. Her understanding was superior to that of her sex without the appearance of arrogance or pretension; and she was the only person I ever conversed with among women, who, when they think themselves sensible, succeed in the most insupportable. To recount all her excellencies would far exceed my present limits, and I shall therefore proceed with my narrative. But there was nothing which could be desired in a beautiful and accomplished female, which was not in her most abundantly found."

SUPERSTITION IN FRANCE.—A most singular superstition exists in the department of the Isère, in France. Every year after the death of a defunct fits about the apartment in which it died, and commences a search for a hole, or cranny, seeking an aperture to escape to heaven: and, therefore, when any one is considered in the last agonies, doors, windows, and water, milk, or any other liquid, is removed carefully from the house, lest the spirit should mistake it for it, and thus be prevented from reaching its eternal place of rest.—*Galignani*

TURKEYITE.—The enormous joints of meat which, when I was a boy, I used to see daily roasted upon a spit as long as the old two hundred pound cannon which stood before the door of the chimney, which the smoke sets in motion, but formerly by the labor of a dog, who was trained to run in a wheel, and who by the same labor breed for the purpose, called turnspits from their employment, but who have long since, as they are now nearly extinct. The mode of cooking by these machines was infinitely superior to that humane: the dog was put in the wheel, and a burning coal with them; he could not stop without burning his feet, and he was forced to run the full gallop. These dogs were by no means of a bad disposition, and would have been glad to run in a wheel for two or three hours, turning the meat regularly, if they had but the right weight. Some years ago, a party of young men in Bath hired the chairman on a Saturday night to personate the dog, when the usual fellow of their mistresses to church, the lesson for the day happened to be that chapter in Ezekiel wherein the prophet commands us to eat dung. When first the word wheel was pronounced, all the curs in the congregation pricked up their ears, and wheel they set up a doleful howl; and when the lesson was delivered a third time, they left in a body, one of them scampered out of church as fast as he could, with his tail between his legs.

PARTICULARS OF TEA.—Green Tea in China is of three kinds, viz. Imperial, Hyson, and Singlo. *Imperial* is the leaves from a very scarce tree, and real or true Imperial is limited to a few lbs. in a chest, and is not allowed for home use, hence its name. All tea of this description brought in Europe is mixed with gunpowder. This powder is the leaves plucked from trees of an early growth, and rejected as inferior leaves. Hyson is the leaves from trees of matured perfection, and Hyson Skin is the outside covering of the leaf. Hyson Skin is the leaves when dried; Young Hyson is from the same tree, but more curled and younger leaves. Singlo is a leaf from the full bearing tree that grows near to Hyson. The above trees are subjected to be pruned at Canton for the different descriptions of tea, many sorts are made from the Singlo. Bohea, or coarse, true Souchong is of a very limited production, and is the leaves of the tree that grows on the highest mountains. Congou is from fifteen shillings per pound; that which is sold for thirty shillings per pound is the finest sort; what is called best Congo is merely second quality; the best Bohea is substituted for Congo. Twankay for fifty years has been the name of a description exhibited to almost every kind of tea. It has been the term to express the lowest kind of proper season, they are first exposed to the sun or air to dry, and when the watery substance has evaporated, they assume the folding curling form, increased by firing or "catching," whereby the leaves are dried, and the watery vapour or appearance they have when we receive them. The operation of "catching" is performed by putting the leaves into large, flat, shallow pans, rubbing a portion of tea with them, and placing above quick charcoal fires, which answers best for this purpose: this process is repeated several times, as it is being fired or catched, considerable care is required to pick out the injured and broken leaves and small dust. The Chinese are capable of conversing any kind of tea, and of telling the exact price of every. Gunpowder, in regard to which description would seem difficult, is often manufactured from leaves which are gathered and formed to present the appearance of a beautiful bloom, but it, on infusion, is found to be worthless. To sell all kinds of old teas for new, by re-firing them, and adding a portion of new tea with them. The surface of a chest of tea often carries a superior appearance to the middle or bottom. For the purpose of preventing damage to the tea from rotting in consequence of wet, it is found that it is subject to a very considerable land carriage, before it reaches the river navigation.—*Remembrancer.*

A work has been published in Boston which contains among other matter, the following remarkable advice for all young ladies:—"Be careful not to us of such general application as to come under the denomination of flirts.

"You ought to exert, in this practice, the influence of your charms to secure the object of your self-respect, and regard for your own character. The estimation of all virtuous and true-hearted men, should lead you to the practice of this duty.

Public worship is not only a *duty* but it is a *privilege*, which if you are a considerate and grateful young lady you will not be in danger of losing.

Set your habitual and serious attendence on the worship of God, you will encourage the ministers of the gospel in their labors.

Habits of disorder in this way are a strong bond of salutary influence on civil society. Also

They tremendence or your taste, by the very neatness, cleanliness and frugality they practice.

Those neighborhoods in which public worship is neglected, are, generally speaking, immoral neighborhoods.

An unsteady and infrequent attendance on public worship is a great injury to society, and there is no regular recurrence of the influence of religious ordinances to keep up a steady conception of the temptations of unholy influences which surround you in this sinful world. To your growth in the divine and spiritual respects, faster than you gain it."

SAGACITY OF DOGS.—Many curious, yet well authenticated anecdotes, illustrating the wonderful sagacity of these animals, have been told, among which the following, which we find in an old English paper, is one of the most remarkable. A large Newfoundland dog, belonged to the Duke of Bedford, used to repair daily to the shop window of White's. The conversation between the youthful cur was interrupted for that night, and Lord D'Alterville mutually ejaculated threats of vengeance against the unfortunate causes of his annoyance. It vowed that if it could do it with safety, he would fracture every bone in the body of the offender. Lord Treat *Gle's calm.—Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Goat.—The wings we shall find ornamented with a fringe of feathery scales, as are the fine ribs of the wings. The wings, when viewed as transparent objects, present a most extensive field for observation. Here we see all the opaque specimens, and placing a black ground behind them, they present to the eye of the observer the most splendid colors, equalling some of the most brilliant specimens of minerals! The horns are also fine objects—so also are the head, eyes, and legs; in short, there is no part of this insect but is highly interesting in the examination. Every part of it is profusely ornamented with scales or feathers, varying in their characters, from each other, according to the part from whence they are taken. Each of these minute inspection with a microscope in order to discover the beauties with which this insect is adorned.

LOVELINESS.—The following delineation by Lawrence Minkel of the personal beauty of her of his heart's idol, will probably be found to comprehend nearly all the requisites of a charming woman:

"Her beauty was astonishing. She was of just and power height, and perfectly fair; but not pale; blooming but not ruddy. Her countenance was serious without being severe, and mild and pleasing without levity or vulgarity. Her eyes were lively, without any indication of malice or falsehood. They looked through her mountains—flashes its holy gleam of light upon the darkness which surrounds it. Her conversation was about the imperiled bark of the storm beaten mariner—the wounded deer of the mountain—the wounded deer of the mountain—the wounded deer of the mountain